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## WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION, STOCKS DOWN IN 1974-75 //

### Summary

The 1974-75 world sugar crop is now estimated at 79.5 million metric tons (87.7 million short tons), raw value basis. This is a reduction of 1.3 percent from the first estimate made in November 1974 and 830,000 tons below the record year of 1973-74.

Since the November estimate, the major reductions have been for the USSR, Cuba, France, the Philippines, Venezuela, and East Germany. Partially offsetting these downward revisions were increases for Czechoslovakia, United States beet production, Peru, and Thailand.

Wet weather during harvest reduced crops in much of Europe. Typhoons were responsible for the downward revision in the Philippines. Rains and other problems caused difficulties in Venezuela, while drought continued in Cuba.

The sugar outturn was better than expected in Czechoslovakia because of unexpectedly good beet yields. In the United States, both acreage harvested and production per acre were higher than anticipated. The harvests were larger in Peru and Thailand than earlier estimated in response to favorable market conditions.

World consumption of an estimated 80 million metric tons during 1974-75 is only 0.63 percent above the level of 1973-74, compared with a 3.4 percent increase the previous year. High sugar prices resulted in lower imports by several large importing countries, such as the United States, Japan, and Canada. World prices have increased as follows in recent years (f.o.b.,stowed Caribbean ports, including Brazil):

<i>Year</i>	<i>Price</i> <i>(cents per lb)</i>
1970	3.86
1971	4.52
1972	7.43
1973	9.61
1974	29.99

After reaching a peak monthly average of 57.17 cents per pound in November 1974, world prices declined to 26.50 cents per pound in March 1975.

Stocks at the beginning of the grinding season in 46 major countries were down for the fourth straight year in 1974-75. Decreases occurred in all major arcas in 1974-75, except Asia and Africa.

### North America

**Barbados.** The 1974-75 crop is still expected to be below average. Burning of sugarcane was banned at the beginning of the current harvest. It is believed that burning has contributed to the reduction in sugar output by increasing soil erosion, moisture loss, and pest infestation. However, the workforce has had to be enlarged for the current harvest, and workers have been brought in from neighboring St. Vincent.

**Canada.** Despite a great deal of discussion about becoming self-sufficient in sugar, output is down for the third year in a row in 1974-75. The area devoted to sugarbeets was 67,538 acres in 1974-75, compared with 68,640 acres a year earlier. Prospects in the future will be influenced by alternative crop expectations, particularly in the Prairie Provinces.

**Costa Rica.** Output is still expected to be up in 1974-75. One sugar mill was moved from the Atlantic zone to the Pacific during 1974 at a total investment of \$2 million. The capacity of this mill is 1,000 tons of cane per day. Exports during 1974-75 are estimated at the same level as during the year before.

**Cuba.** Because of continuing dry weather, the 1974-75 crop has been revised downward by 500,000 metric tons from the November estimate. During calendar 1974, Cuba exported about 1.9 million tons of sugar to the USSR, 1.2 million to Japan, 850,000 to Eastern Europe, 375,000 to the People's Republic of China, 100,000 to Canada, and 575,000 to all others for an estimated total of 5 million tons. Exports of sugar during 1973 were 4.8 million tons.

**Dominican Republic.** It had been expected that sugar output would increase somewhat in 1974-75, but recent reports of drought have cast doubt on this belief. A Presidential Order of February 4, 1975, shows the following market distribution in 1,000 short tons for the 1974-75 harvest: Domestic consumption, 200; export to United States, 900; reserve exports, 300; total 1,400.

**Guatemala.** Estimated 1974-75 production has been revised upward to 395,000 metric tons. In 1974-75, an average of \$14 per short ton of cane is being paid, compared with \$7 in 1972-73 and \$11 in 1973-74. Two new mills are to begin operating during the next 2 years and will have a combined daily grinding capacity of 5,000 short tons of sugarcane.

**Jamaica.** Current production is now estimated at 375,000 metric tons, down from the November estimate of 400,000 tons, mainly because of continued drought. Exports in 1975 are expected to be as follows (in 1,000 long tons): European Community, 100; United States, 80-100; Iran, 50; China, 25; total 255-275.

An export duty of US\$110 per ton will be imposed on 1975 exports.

**Mexico.** Production is still estimated at 3 million metric tons during 1974-75, slightly above that of a year earlier because of a small increase in harvested area and an improved extraction rate. Exports probably will be around 500,000-550,000 tons, mostly to the United States. However, shipments reportedly have been made to France, Morocco, and the United Kingdom in 1975, whereas all exports in recent years have been to the United States. The Government recently said it would hold the line on domestic refined sugar prices.

**Trinidad-Tobago.** The strike that closed down sugar milling operations March 7 was finally settled after 6 weeks. One result of the strike is likely to be a substantial reduction in the size of the 1974-75 crop. Therefore, a revision in the estimate is probable.

**United States.** The United States has reduced production in 1974-75 from that of a year earlier, although beet sugar production was revised upward from the November estimate. Both acreage harvested and yield per acre of sugarbeets turned out higher than previously expected. Cane production on the continent was lower than earlier anticipated.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated that as of March 1, 1975, U.S. growers intended to plant 1,547,000 acres of sugarbeets for the 1975-76 crop, 23.3 percent above last year's level.

## South America

**Argentina.** Argentina's 1974-75 sugar output did not decline as much as previously believed according to current estimates. Production during 1974-75 is now estimated at 1,532,000 metric tons, down from 1,650,000 tons in 1973-74. The main reason for the decline was the shut-down of mills for 17 days as a result of labor problems. Exports during 1974-75 also will likely be down, as will ending stocks.

**Bolivia.** Information received since the production table was prepared indicates that sugar production is probably lower in 1974-75 than shown. During 1974-75, production may be down to about 164,000 metric tons, some 12 percent below that of a year earlier. The decrease was caused by heavy rains during the harvest season, labor shortages, and weed and insect problems. Sugar content was 10.1 percent from 1,664,000 tons of cane. The area in sugarcane during 1974-75 is about 110,000 acres, and the yield per acre about 15.1 tons.

The preliminary estimate for 1975-76 sugar output is for an increase of around 20 percent. This is to be accomplished by new plantings and expanded grinding facilities. Current grinding capacity is some 12,000 tons of cane per day, and this is to be expanded to 19,000 tons in the next few years. Cane producing area is to be increased by about 45,000 acres.

**Brazil.** Brazil's sugar production continues to increase. Weather conditions reportedly have been favorable so far for the 1975-76 crop. Sugar exports were down on a quantity basis in 1974, but export earnings more than doubled to \$1.3 billion because of higher prices. Since the end of 1974, exports have been curtailed until May 31, 1975, because of scarce availabilities.

**Chile.** Production is still estimated at 126,000 metric tons during 1974-75. Imports during 1974-75 will amount to about 233,000 tons, but are expected to decrease to 160,000 tons during 1975-76.

**Guyana.** Sugar production continues to be estimated at 350,000 metric tons for 1974-75. Export commitments for 1975 are as follows (in 1,000 long tons): Denmark, 4; United Kingdom, 130; Algeria, 50; United States, 100; uncommitted 41; total 325.

**Peru.** Output during 1974-75 has been revised upward to 1.1 million metric tons from the November estimate of 1.0 million tons. Higher world demand and prices account for the revision. Peru's exportable surplus during 1975 is currently estimated at 480,000 tons, 18,000 tons above the previous year's exports.

**Venezuela.** Untimely rains and shortages of labor and equipment have caused the 1974-75 estimate to be lowered. After importing sugar last year, Venezuela could export sugar during 1975.

## Europe

**Belgium-Luxembourg.** Recent revisions now place the 1974-75 crop at 620,000 metric tons, even lower than previous estimates because of adverse weather at the end of the harvest season. Only about 320,000 tons will be available for export, and almost all of this will go to other EC countries. Total 1975-76 sugarbeet plantings are likely to be about 14 percent above those of 1974-75 because of increased quotas, higher prices, and reduced winter grain plantings that make more land available for sugarbeets.

**Denmark.** The 1974-75 beet harvest estimate has been increased by 10,000 metric tons from that of November. A contract for 30,000 tons of beets has been signed with a West German processor for fall 1975 delivery.



**France.** The French 1974-75 sugar outturn was even lower than expected in November because of poor weather conditions, including the dry summer followed by a wet fall. Many fields became impassable for machinery during the harvest period and some beets were even dug by hand. Beet acreage is expected to be up by nearly 10 percent during 1975-76.

**United Kingdom.** The 1974-75 sugar harvest was much worse than previously estimated. The crop is now placed at only 614,000 metric tons, compared with 1,048,000 tons a year earlier. The weather was adverse all year, causing a low yield of beets and low sugar content. Sugar supplies have been scarce, despite a new agreement in February 1975 with the ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) countries, including 1.4 million tons from Commonwealth developing countries.

The British Sugar Corporation has contracted 500,000 acres for 1975-76, up from 484,000 acres in 1974-75. The United Kingdom's basic "A" quota in the EC is 1.04 million tons for 1975-76. The UK minimum price was raised to the EC price, effective January 1, 1975. Plantings for 1975-76 reportedly were delayed by adverse weather.

**West Germany.** West Germany apparently was able to complete its 1974-75 harvest successfully, despite problems caused by unfavorable weather in much of Europe. The crop was about the same as that of a year earlier. Plantings for 1975-76 are well above those of the previous season according to most estimates.

**Czechoslovakia.** Contrary to that for most countries, the estimate for 1974-1975 has been increased, and is now 980,000 metric tons. Sugar content was down from that of a year earlier, but beet yield per acre was higher. Spring planting reportedly was lagging as of late April 1975, particularly in the Czech lands.

**East Germany.** Estimates for both 1973-74 and 1974-75 have been revised downward to about 700,000 metric tons. The Sugar Beet Research Institute has indicated that acreage will be expanded to about 658,000 acres in 1975-76 and beet yields also will be increased, with the largest crop on record planned.

**Poland.** The 1974-75 sugar crop was even lower than estimated earlier because of beet harvesting difficulties. Exports were only 166,000 tons in 1974, compared with 392,000 in 1973. The 1975-76 beet acreage is expected to be well above that of the year before.

**USSR.** The 1974-75 sugar outturn has been reduced from the November estimate because of wet harvesting conditions. Production is now placed at 8.5 million metric tons, and indications are that it may be even less. Beet size and quality were lower than normal in 1974-75, while weed infestation and beet flowering were heavy. All sugar imports of a reported 1,856,000 tons during 1974 came from Cuba, while in the previous 2 years sugar was imported from other countries. Sugarbeet acreage is expected to be up slightly in 1975-76, and early planting conditions were favorable in most of the USSR.

## Africa

**Morocco.** The country presently imports about half its sugar needs. Production in 1974-75 is an estimated 250,000

metric tons, down from 265,000 in 1973-74, when growing conditions were excellent. Output has been increasing gradually. Six new mills are planned to begin operations during the next 3 years, but irrigation remains a major obstacle to reaching self-sufficiency. Most of the current sugar output is from beets.

**Nigeria.** Nigeria imports most of its sugar needs. Production from the country's one existing mill was about 40,000 metric tons in 1974-75. Domestic consumption is now around 170,000 tons. Three new mills are planned and are to begin operating in 1977-78.

**South Africa.** Output during 1974-75 is still estimated at 1.9 million tons. Exportable surplus is about 800,000 metric tons, practically all of which is already committed.

## Asia and Oceania

**Lebanon.** Most of the sugar consumed in Lebanon is imported. A rationing system was instituted on April 1, 1975. This will serve to conserve funds expended on the Government subsidy for imports. The wholesale price of raw sugar is \$308 per metric ton. The Government also purchases sugar from domestic producers at international prices and has a target of increasing production from 7,000 tons in 1974-75 to one-half of consumption (84,000 tons of refined sugar in 1974-75).

**India.** No change has been made in the 1974-75 estimate of 4.8 million metric tons of centrifugal sugar. About 600,000 tons have been sold for export during 1975, compared with exports of 500,000 tons in 1974. More than one-half of the sugar shipped during the calendar year through March 7, 1975, has gone to Iran, followed by shipments to Indonesia, Egypt, West Germany, and Yemen—in that order.

**Indonesia.** The latest estimate of production remains the same as that of November. Imports during 1974 were around 200,000 metric tons—even larger than in 1973. However, efforts are being made to expand output through rehabilitating mills in Java and increasing sugar area.

**Philippines.** The November estimate of 2,769,000 metric tons during 1974-75 has been reduced to 2,600,000 tons as typhoons continued to hit the Philippines into January 1975. The Philippines is expected to export 2 million short tons of sugar during 1974-75, of which the United States is to receive some 1.2 million tons.

**Thailand.** Production is even larger during 1974-75 than believed earlier, a shift prompted by high world prices. About 500,000 metric tons of the crop went into the export market, compared with only 350,000 tons a year earlier.

**Australia.** The Australian sugar harvest has been revised slightly upward to 3 million metric tons. Exports during 1974-75 are expected to be 2 million metric tons, 7 percent above the year before level. Since domestic consumption is relatively stable while production is increasing, prospects for exports appear favorable. Long-term agreements have been signed with Japan (600,000 tons) and Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, and New Zealand (635,000 tons).

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70 + AVERAGE 1970-71/1974-75 1/  
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 2/
<b>NDRTH AMERICA:</b>						
BAHAMAS.....	8	0	0	0	0	0
BARBADOS.....	185	151	125	112	121	100
BELIZE.....	64	73	78	79	99	87
CANADA.....	151	107	164	161	126	111
COSTA RICA.....	145	171	197	192	180	215
CUBA.....	6,253	6,530	4,837	5,787	6,283	6,063
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	886	1,209	1,256	1,259	1,275	1,360
EL SALVADOR.....	132	174	204	207	256	279
GUADELOUPE.....	168	166	88	133	107	77
GUATEMALA.....	187	225	259	298	358	435
HAITI.....	62	72	71	72	74	75
HONDURAS.....	54	67	68	65	80	85
JAMAICA.....	480	437	423	365	422	413
MARTINIQUE.....	43	31	24	25	15	12
MEXICO.....	2,610	2,729	2,778	3,053	3,142	3,307
NICARAGUA.....	120	187	183	157	176	214
PANAMA.....	70	35	96	94	115	140
ST KITTS.....	39	28	29	26	29	28
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	247	239	256	207	205	246
US-CONTINENTAL (SUGAR).....	3,067	3,321	3,512	3,663	3,217	3,050
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	1,212	1,253	1,206	1,620	1,381	1,450
US-HAWAII.....	1,200	1,286	1,119	1,129	1,041	1,144
US-PUERTO RICO.....	658	321	298	255	240	300
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18,040</b>	<b>18,872</b>	<b>17,270</b>	<b>18,960</b>	<b>18,992</b>	<b>19,191</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	1,092	1,001	1,092	1,426	1,819	1,689
BOLIVIA.....	111	90	130	136	142	193
BRAZIL.....	4,984	5,642	6,227	6,795	7,672	8,157
CHILE.....	168	227	191	184	99	139
COLOMBIA.....	666	758	871	898	968	1,058
ECUADOR.....	214	250	276	270	271	295
GUYANA.....	364	413	352	398	403	386
PARAGUAY.....	45	62	61	62	80	89
PERU.....	837	995	1,015	1,014	1,124	1,213
SURINAM.....	19	15	12	10	11	11
URUGUAY.....	61	49	64	83	88	123
VENEZUELA.....	426	542	570	565	524	562
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,988</b>	<b>10,044</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>11,746</b>	<b>13,251</b>	<b>13,915</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	331	358	325	428	408	438
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	592	726	927	758	865	683
DENMARK.....	338	295	358	377	405	461
FINLAND.....	58	56	69	97	94	94
FRANCE.....	2,411	2,972	3,530	3,289	3,441	3,235
GERMANY WEST.....	2,112	2,264	2,584	2,440	2,760	2,756
GREECE.....	130	206	170	174	174	197
IRELAND.....	152	165	201	185	208	159
ITALY.....	1,533	1,321	1,367	1,381	1,275	1,043
NETHERLANDS.....	751	787	923	833	417	810
PORTUGAL (AZORES & MADEIRA).....	23	25	20	25	28	26
SPAIN.....	736	806	1,070	915	899	754
SWEDEN.....	261	241	294	250	241	347
SWITZERLAND.....	68	65	84	74	86	79
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1,049	1,085	1,301	1,135	1,195	677
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>11,382</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>13,057</b>	<b>11,759</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE:</b>						
ALBANIA.....	17	19	18	21	21	22
BULGARIA.....	275	250	275	254	242	259
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	958	850	772	859	947	1,080
GERMANY EAST.....	655	551	573	794	777	772
HUNGARY.....	500	300	309	364	360	386
POLAND.....	1,830	1,659	1,887	2,016	2,003	1,918
ROMANIA.....	493	420	490	636	698	661
YUGOSLAVIA.....	511	390	464	437	532	636
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>4,786</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>5,734</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>16,008</b>	<b>17,746</b>	<b>18,687</b>	<b>17,494</b>
<b>TOTAL U.S.S.R.....</b>	<b>10,605</b>	<b>9,904</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>8,984</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>9,370</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
EGYPT.....	432	450	500	650	716	661
ETHIOPIA.....	79	134	143	159	165	176
KENYA.....	83	147	140	111	175	198
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	117	115	121	121	127	121
MAURITIUS.....	671	874	688	756	791	745
MOZAMBIQUE.....	246	310	357	402	430	441
REUNION.....	265	230	201	250	277	241
RHODESIA.....	203	155	193	220	273	276
SOUTH AFRICA.....	1,650	1,542	2,056	2,111	1,909	2,111
SWAZILAND.....	160	180	207	188	209	220
TANZANIA.....	92	103	99	101	117	121
UGANDA.....	161	168	155	98	61	68
ZAIRE (CONGO).....	40	50	55	58	67	66
OTHER 3/.....	476	601	761	769	825	891
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>6,143</b>	<b>6,338</b>

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 1/  
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 2/
<b>ASIA 1</b>						
BURMA.....	89	125	127	132	110	121
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REP.....	1,747	2,499	2,115	2,708	2,899	2,866
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	890	916	822	860	983	904
INDIA 4/.....	4,161	4,963	4,222	5,040	5,456	5,291
INDONESIA.....	732	800	750	981	1,047	1,102
IRAN.....	464	624	639	689	734	730
JAPAN.....	429	502	429	716	720	583
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	232	238	150	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN.....	543	758	392	518	701	644
PHILIPPINES.....	1,790	2,270	2,061	2,673	2,914	2,866
THAILAND.....	340	584	694	754	1,025	1,213
TURKEY.....	730	709	1,003	894	799	994
OTHER 5/.....	123	120	184	200	321	338
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,269</b>	<b>15,108</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>16,165</b>	<b>17,711</b>	<b>17,652</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,586	2,702	3,015	3,016	2,858	3,307
FIJI.....	393	421	376	413	386	397
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>3,704</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>73,340</b>	<b>77,739</b>	<b>77,818</b>	<b>83,027</b>	<b>88,576</b>	<b>87,664</b>

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

1/ Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087 while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. 4/ Includes khandasari. 5/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. 5/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Syria. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971-72.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES = AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 1/  
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 2/
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
Bahamas.....	7	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados.....	168	137	113	102	110	91
Belize.....	58	66	71	72	40	79
Canada.....	137	97	149	146	114	101
Costa Rica.....	131	155	179	174	163	195
Cuba.....	5,672	5,924	4,388	5,250	5,700	5,500
Dominican Republic.....	804	1,097	1,139	1,142	1,157	1,234
El Salvador.....	119	158	185	188	232	253
Guadeloupe.....	152	151	80	121	97	70
Guatemala.....	170	204	235	270	325	395
Haiti.....	56	65	64	65	67	68
Honduras.....	49	61	62	59	73	77
Jamaica.....	436	396	384	331	383	375
Martinique.....	39	28	22	23	14	11
Mexico.....	2,367	2,476	2,520	2,770	2,450	3,000
Nicaragua.....	109	170	166	142	160	194
Panama.....	64	86	87	85	104	127
St Kitts.....	35	25	26	24	26	25
Trinidad-Tobago.....	224	217	232	188	186	223
US-Continental (Beet).....	2,782	3,013	3,186	3,323	2,918	2,767
US-Continental (Cane).....	1,100	1,137	1,094	1,470	1,253	1,315
US-Hawaii.....	1,088	1,167	1,015	1,024	944	1,038
US-Puerto Rico.....	597	291	270	231	263	272
US-Virgin Islands.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>16,366</b>	<b>17,120</b>	<b>15,667</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>17,229</b>	<b>17,410</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
Argentina.....	991	908	991	1,294	1,650	1,532
Bolivia.....	101	82	118	123	174	175
Brazil.....	4,521	5,118	5,649	6,164	6,960	7,400
Chile.....	152	206	173	167	90	126
Colombia.....	605	688	790	815	878	960
Ecuador.....	194	227	250	250	245	268
Guyana.....	330	375	319	270	366	350
Paraguay.....	41	56	55	56	73	81
Peru.....	759	903	921	920	1,020	1,100
Surinam.....	17	14	11	9	10	10
Uruguay.....	56	44	58	75	80	112
Venezuela.....	387	492	517	513	475	510
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,154</b>	<b>9,112</b>	<b>9,852</b>	<b>10,656</b>	<b>12,021</b>	<b>12,624</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>						
Austria.....	300	325	295	388	370	397
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	537	659	841	688	785	620
Denmark.....	307	268	325	342	367	418
Finland.....	53	60	63	88	85	85
France.....	2,187	2,696	3,202	2,984	3,167	2,935
Germany West.....	1,916	2,054	2,344	2,214	2,504	2,500
Greece.....	118	187	154	161	158	179
Ireland.....	138	150	182	168	189	144
Italy.....	1,391	1,198	1,240	1,253	1,157	946
Netherlands.....	681	714	837	756	832	735
Portugal (Azores & Madeira).....	21	23	18	23	25	24
Spain.....	668	731	971	830	816	684
Sweden.....	237	219	267	227	264	315
Switzerland.....	62	59	76	67	78	72
United Kingdom.....	952	984	1,180	1,030	1,048	614
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,567</b>	<b>10,326</b>	<b>11,995</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>11,845</b>	<b>10,668</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE:</b>						
Albania.....	15	17	15	19	19	20
Bulgaria.....	249	227	249	230	265	235
Czechoslovakia.....	869	771	700	777	859	980
Germany East.....	594	500	520	720	705	700
Hungary.....	453	272	280	330	327	350
Poland.....	1,660	1,505	1,712	1,829	1,817	1,740
Romania.....	448	381	445	577	633	600
Yugoslavia.....	463	354	421	396	483	577
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>5,202</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>14,319</b>	<b>14,353</b>	<b>16,337</b>	<b>16,099</b>	<b>16,953</b>	<b>15,870</b>
<b>TOTAL U.S.S.R.....</b>	<b>9,621</b>	<b>8,985</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>8,500</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
Egypt.....	392	408	454	590	650	600
Ethiopia.....	72	122	130	144	150	160
Kenya.....	75	133	127	101	159	180
Malagasy Republic.....	106	104	110	110	115	110
Mauritius.....	608	611	624	686	718	676
Mozambique.....	223	281	324	365	390	400
Reunion.....	240	209	182	227	251	219
Rhodesia.....	184	150	175	200	248	250
South Africa.....	1,497	1,399	1,865	1,915	1,732	1,915
Swaziland.....	146	163	188	171	190	200
Tanzania.....	83	93	90	92	106	110
Uganda.....	146	152	141	89	55	62
Zaire (Congo-K).....	36	45	50	53	61	60
Other 2/.....	432	545	690	698	748	808
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>5,750</b>



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE); PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 <sup>1/</sup>  
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>2/</sup>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
BURMA.....	81	113	115	120	100	110
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	1,585	2,257	1,919	2,457	2,630	2,600
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	808	831	746	780	892	820
INDIA <sup>4/</sup> .....	3,775	4,502	3,830	4,572	4,950	4,800
INDONESIA.....	664	726	680	890	950	1,000
IRAN.....	421	566	580	625	666	662
JAPAN.....	389	455	580	650	653	529
KANSUI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	210	216	136	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN.....	492	688	356	470	636	584
PHILIPPINES.....	1,624	2,059	1,870	2,425	2,644	2,600
THAILAND.....	308	530	630	684	930	1,100
TURKEY.....	662	643	910	811	725	902
OTHER <sup>6/</sup> .....	111	109	167	181	291	307
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,130</b>	<b>13,706</b>	<b>12,520</b>	<b>14,665</b>	<b>16,067</b>	<b>16,014</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,346	2,451	2,735	2,736	2,593	3,000
FIJI.....	357	382	341	375	350	360
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>3,360</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>66,534</b>	<b>70,524</b>	<b>70,596</b>	<b>75,322</b>	<b>80,356</b>	<b>79,528</b>

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Other Africa includes Afars-Isaas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. <sup>4/</sup> Includes islands. <sup>5/</sup> Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. <sup>6/</sup> Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Syria. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971-72.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): STOCKS BEGINNING OF GRINDING SEASON IN 46 COUNTRIES  
SEASON 1970-71 - 1974-75  
(In thousands of short tons)

Continent and country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season				
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 2/
North America:						
Canada .....	September 1	280	176	225	219	169
Costa Rica .....	October 1	50	38	68	51	33
El Salvador .....	November 1	42	50	23	23	24
Guatemala .....	November 1	35	46	63	11	30
Mexico .....	November 1	348	486	334	360	302
Nicaragua .....	January 1	8	21	33	4	1
U.S. and insular areas .....	October 1	1,396	1,450	1,204	1,251	1,107
Caribbean:						
Barbados .....	January 1	3	1	5	5	7
Dominican Republic .....	January 1	247	224	102	50	32
Haiti .....	January 1	4	1	7	3	7
Jamaica .....	January 1	38	44	32	46	18
Trinidad and Tobago .....	January 1	4	3	2	1	2
Total .....		2,455	2,540	2,098	2,024	1,732
South America:						
Argentina .....	June 1	242	148	32	69	75
Brazil .....	June 1	1,351	1,430	1,377	872	568
Chile .....	April 1	190	66	67	69	52
Colombia .....	May 1	38	31	73	33	39
Ecuador .....	May 1	72	71	55	48	20
Guyana .....	August 1	25	26	8	9	17
Peru .....	January 1	69	111	67	66	74
Uruguay .....	October 1	47	51	52	46	43
Venezuela .....	September 1	99	118	87	50	126
Total .....		2,133	2,052	1,818	1,262	1,014
Europe:						
Austria .....	October 1	93	197	82	66	56
Belgium .....	October 1	46	57	61	50	36
Denmark .....	October 1	66	23	37	39	36
Finland .....	August 1	126	0	20	35	30
France .....	October 1	1,391	1,021	1,080	158	176
Germany, West .....	October 1	933	861	941	834	701
Greece .....	July 1	104	84	84	83	84
Ireland .....	October 1	103	69	92	103	103
Italy .....	August 1	364	263	287	394	266
Netherlands .....	October 1	169	43	72	55	47
Spain .....	July 1	241	117	273	111	109
Sweden .....	August 1	128	86	160	173	134
Switzerland .....	October 1	166	160	180	151	137
United Kingdom .....	September 1	549	543	841	693	551
Yugoslavia .....	September 1	377	109	101	304	554
Total .....		4,856	3,633	4,311	3,249	3,020
Africa:						
Egypt, Arab Republic of .....	November 1	33	83	48	49	60
Mauritius .....	June 1	16	29	35	75	70
South Africa, Republic of .....	May 1	100	105	233	96	102
Total .....		149	217	316	220	232
Asia:						
India .....	November 1	2,465	1,554	659	724	777
Iran .....	October 1	591	550	578	424	570
Japan .....	October 1	362	493	591	286	370
Philippines .....	October 1	231	251	62	168	575
Thailand .....	November 1	135	191	114	130	356
Turkey .....	August 1	330	234	310	287	110
Total .....		4,114	3,273	2,314	2,019	2,758
Australia .....	June 1	370	475	279	450	242
Total of above .....		14,077	12,190	11,136	9,224	8,998

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column.

2/ Preliminary.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.





